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4. AERIAL RECGNNAISSANCE.

This is so particularly if surface inspection is limited or non-existent.

The reconnaissance, or any aspect of it, can be done either by the US or by the UN. Our only insistence is that a job be done which is adequate to provide the USG with information sufficient to convince US that compliance is taking place.

We recognize that (unlike US) UN will wish to overfly Cuba only after explicit clearance by Cuban authorities.

US would of course need access to photos resulting from UN reconnaissance.

Two types of air surveillance should be considered -- photographic (high and low) and, in Phase One, visual monitoring by holding the aircraft in a pattern so as to maintain continuous air surveillance of missile transport movements.

The Canadian government has offered to have Canadian pilots fly UN (US supplied) RF-101 aircraft. USG endorses use of Canadians and RF-101s but recognizes that SYG will be reluctant to

REVIEWED by hcl accept. Alternatively w/ gms
 UNCLASSIFIED () UNCLASSIFY
 CONTROL () RECLASSIFY in PART
 DENVY () Non-responsive info.
 OL PO or SA exemptions _____

TS authority to:

) CLASSIFY as _____, OADR

) DOWNGRADE TS to () S or () C, OADR

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DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR
INTERVALS; NO AUTOMATICALLY
DECLASSIFIED. REF ID: A60010

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2 to 6-week period check out already trained multi-engines air crews from one of the following: Mexico, Argentina, Chile or Colombia. Canada (4 crews) and Indonesia (10 crews) already have competent C-130 crews which would take only brief period to check out. There are four C-130 aircraft with the UN markings and high quality photographic equipment in Georgia now available to UN on request. In addition, we have sold C-130 aircraft to Australia and are currently in the midst of completing negotiation on providing C-130 aircraft to Argentina and Chile. Australia therefore may also have some capability. USG is prepared to provide rapid (jet) transportation for C-130 crews politically acceptable to the UN from anywhere in the world. C-130 and F-27 aircraft can carry out both high and low altitude reconnaissance.

Another possibility would be for Mexico, Argentina or Venezuela to volunteer a squadron of T-11 (C-45) reconnaissance aircraft. They have operational photographic reconnaissance equipment. Quality unknown at this time. Argentina has 19 aircraft, Venezuela 5, Chile 3, and Mexico 9. T-11 aircraft cannot carry out high altitude reconnaissance. Also Sweden has made available for the Congo operation two reconnaissance J-29 (single-jet aircraft). It is understood that they have a number of

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such aircraft fully equipped with photographic equipment.

US Recommended Solution: UN operated C-130 or F-27 aircraft.

Processing unit with US equipment could be readily provided to operate in Havana or at whatever place UN would wish to use as base of operations.

You should therefore reaffirm all this to SYG, strongly urging him to develop a UN reconnaissance capability. Support of UN surveillance, however, should not (repeat not) be tied to US cessation of surveillance. Statements that QTE The United States will reconsider its surveillance requirements based upon the effectiveness of UN operations UNQTE can be made, but we should do nothing to suggest that US determination to conduct air surveillance is necessarily limited by UN operations.

It should go without saying that to the extent no adequate substitute has been developed by the UN, the US high and low surveillance will continue throughout entire dismantling and withdrawal operation and as long thereafter as necessary to satisfy us that offensive weapons have been fully removed from Cuba.

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